

JESSIE REMEMBERED	PREACHING PRODIGIES	A Coal Mine One Hundred Years Ago	CANADA'S BANKING SYSTEM	Smallest Flagpole and Largest Flag
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Smallest Flagpole and Largest Flag

The latest single-piece wooden mast pole ever erected has been placed in the Panama-Pacific exposition grounds at San Francisco. It is trimmed in the shape of a hexagon, from the trunk of a Douglas fir tree, 240 feet in height, cut in Oregon. The pole is 4 feet in diameter at the base, 15 inches at the top, and weighs 35 tons. When erected it was imbedded in a reinforced concrete foundation, and anchored solidly. After the cement had set, all of the guy cables were removed, leaving the great shaft without a bracing other than its base. Three large derricks

The exposition flag, however, is at least minute compared with the flag, 150 feet long and 76 feet wide, which headed a procession of nearly 5,000 people at a day's exercises at St. Louis. It was borne by 250 men and boys through the principal streets of the city. In order to keep it from dragging, as it was being carried, boys across took their places beneath the bands and under the masts.

flag proper. At Jefferson Memorial the flag was hoisted, more than covering the top of the dome on the inside of the building. It has been suggested that this flag be sent to San Francisco for the 1915 exposition, designated "Missouri Day."

Bagpipes Under Other Names

Bagpipes are among the oldest of musical instruments, for in slightly different forms they were known to the Egyptians, the Greeks, the Romans, centuries before Christ. They figure upon a coin of Nero, in modern times they have been the monopoly of the instrument, for the Briton. "Bignna," the German "macheten" and the "Bann" of the Scotch are all bagpipes under another name.

States of Ohio, Ohio and Toledo, Lucas County.

Frank Chase, of Toledo, Ohio, is a former partner in the firm of C. F. Chase & Co., of Toledo, Ohio, and is now a resident of Lucas County and State treasurer.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each year, and the same amount for the next year, to be paid by the use of HALL'S CATHER, and the same amount for the next year, to be paid by the use of HALL'S CATHER.

FRANK J. CHENEY
Even to be paid by the use of HALL'S CATHER, and the same amount for the next year, to be paid by the use of HALL'S CATHER.

A. W. GILSON, JR.
HALL'S CATHER, and the same amount for the next year, to be paid by the use of HALL'S CATHER.

FRANK J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
HALL'S CATHER, and the same amount for the next year, to be paid by the use of HALL'S CATHER.

The Sea-Horse Family
Visitors to the Children's museum, Brooklyn, have recently been entertained by the graceful movements of the sea-horse, a creature which lives in the water, and is a member of the fish family. They are fish, but they look like elephants of the chase. They attach one head to cold-water worms.

Their horse-like heads end in a small, pointed snout, and they are sea-horse watches, a tiny carapace which comes near its mouth; then, with a sudden jerk, it is drawn back, and is held by a distinct click, it expands the

"No other fish," writes Miss Anna B. Gallup, in the *Museum News*, "has the strange prehensile tail, but for the sea-horse this organ seems to be necessary most of the time. When the aquarium does not contain any weeds or other objects for the sea-horse to grasp, two or more animals will lock their tails, and swim about as though at play.

hutch and the young develop until able to take care of themselves, when the male expels them from the pouch."

Meeting Mrs. Spider

In "Insect Biographies With Pen and Camera" the author pictures the plight of the unlucky fly who has entered Mrs. Spider's parlor:

It is struggling to escape from an unexpected net which in some mysterious manner has suddenly enveloped it when a creature of terrible aspect hastily rushes out upon it. Eight bead-like eyes glare wildly upon the terrified fly. A large, hairy and bristly finger-like palpus on each side of the appalling face waves and flourishes at the same vengeance in the air.

Then one of those combed and clasped feet is stretched toward the hapless prisoner, and the threads that hold the fly are suddenly tightened up as the monster pulls them together. Then the spianerets eject a shower of silken strands over the fly, and it is surrounded and round on the threads.

Wise Fintiment Stops
Mary Johnson in her book, "Hags," has Mrs. Green, one of the characters, reply to the heroine's wish that she could make money by saying: "I want so easy for women to make money."

money, there are more ways they can than they can. It's what they call "sentiment" fights them. Sentiment can't mind their being industrious, but it draws the line at their getting money for it."

"Does goat's milk make good butter?"
"It does if it takes after the goat."
—Boston Transcript.

Englishman—The suffragettes saved the prime minister this morning.
American—Did the fire twenty-

Englishman.—No; house.—Life.

Every woman has a tender spot; may be in her heart or it may be her toe.

After some men start they are lazy to stop.

KEEPING THE FAITH

The "true to party strife" instantly declared by Sir Wilfrid Laurier on behalf of the Liberal party of Canada at the outbreak of the war, and as readily accepted by Sir Robert Borden on behalf of the government, was rudely broken within a week of its declaration. In spite of the positive mutual understanding that partisan discussion should be dropped, the mail bags out of Ottawa for many days in August were loaded with Conservative campaign literature sent broadcast over Canada to the electors.

"Splendid Record of the Borden Government," was the illuminating title of this 32-page pamphlet, the distribution of which at the very moment of the special session of Parliament, has brought disgrace not only to those directly responsible for this despicable breach of faith, but to the Conservative party as a whole.

The Toronto Globe, commenting on the incident, says:

"As everybody knows, the recent special session of Parliament was accepted by all members, by the press, and by Canadian people as frankly a non-partisan session. The Liberals in the House and in the press, then and ever since, kept faith. But at the very time Sir Robert Borden was speaking words of gratitude for the courtesy extended to him and to his proposals by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberals the officers of the government party were sending, through the mails, under the frank 'J. S. M. P.' of the Chief Conservative Whip, thousands of copies of a 32-page campaign pamphlet, 'Splendid Record of the Borden Government.'"

"Let there be no mistake. This franked pamphlet, with its 'naval policy' clearly defined, has been so shattered by the deadly facts of the past month that only political stupidity would distribute it now as political chicanery produced it a year ago. When the time comes the Liberals will be ready to discuss 'emergency' and 'naval' policies in the searching light of recent experience on the Atlantic and Pacific defenceless coasts, and with the inevitable exposure from Valenciennes and elsewhere. In the meantime, are decent and honorable Conservatives willing to have this disreputable conduct of their responsible party officials go unrebuked and their leader dishonored? Who speaks for Conservative respectability?"

NOT ANY TOO SOON.

Following the lead of Great Britain, where the government is paying closer attention to German and Austrian residents, the Canadian government has decided upon a course of action which will bring every man of either of these nationalities in Canada under strict and constant surveillance during the progress of the war.

In addition, concentration camps are to be provided at various points throughout the Dominion, where those of either nation who are out of work and are unable to get it, will be provided for as government wards. They will be required to labor for their keep, which is only a reasonable provision, and one to which no objection can surely be taken.

Not any too soon has this extra precaution been taken. Where people were accustomed to smile indulgently when told of the per-

fect German spy system, they are free to admit that there is something in it. In fact, the proof has been brought home so forcibly both in Canada and Great Britain there is no longer any room for doubting.

It may be unpleasant for many Germans, who know nothing of the Kaiser's schemings, and care less, to be thus placed under suspicion, but it is an inevitable result of war conditions and will have to be borne with patience. If they are innocent they will have nothing to worry about, and in any event if they feel disposed to blame someone for their unpleasant situation, let it be the Kaiser and not the Canadian government, which is merely safeguarding the interests of its people and the country.

DURING GRIM WARFARE SOLDIERS WILL HAVE THEIR LITTLE JOES

There never was such a war as this, which is already getting in to history as "The Great War," or "The European War."

Already it has made laughable the ultra-conservative ideas prevalent among Britons six months ago, that the tiny shadow of a standing army our empire maintained was sufficient for its defence by land.

Peace had not by any means trusted Britain's sword in its sheath. It has simply bred the falsehood that a reign of unbroken peace had come upon the world as a result of education and civilization.

The result is that the Empire is under the necessity of building up a large army in the very face of battling enemies.

Soldiers are just the same human creatures, however, as they have been in all the ages. The tales from their camps are greatly similar to those that came from the Crimean in the '50's, from the Peninsula a hundred years ago, or from Flanders where Marlborough led Britain's troops to victory in North Germany.

Of course, some individual and even racial differences are to be noted.

Those of us who can carry our memories back to the Franco-German War of 1870 will recall the graphic dispatches of the brilliant war correspondent, Archibald Forbes. In one or more of his dispatches he referred to the religious fervor of the German soldiers, who at night in their tents might be heard singing hymns of the fatherland. He contrasted their piety with the frivolity of the French soldiers.

What a contrast! Between the German soldiers of that and the present day. To commemorate his misdeeds in the present war as detailed in the press on all sides would exhaust the vocabulary of villany.

In fact, in this war it is the French who are cool and patient under adversity, the German who is profanely hysterical, brutally indifferent to suffering.

Said a sailor of the naval reserve in the North Sea, when three or four cruisers were lost: "But the Germans * * * he trailed off into a few oaths; wait till we get at 'em next. Know what they did? Why, when we were in the water, swimming for our lives, they came up to the conning towers of their boats and laughed at us. Yes, jeered. God, I wish I'd had a rifle then; I'd fired at them, somehow."

"But the best thing I saw," he went on to say, "was the coolness of a little cadet. Not more than fourteen he looked. He drifted near me, he and a seaman clinging with their hands and elbow on the same bit of wood. I never see anything so calm as that lad. 'Well,' he says, 'we've got to carry on like this, and if we die we shall die game.' And with that he begins to talk everyday things on the sunken ship. 'What's the new chief engineer like?' he says, and chats about little incidents in the mess. Only fourteen, a little light-haired boy. I hope he was saved."

Boy nature never changes. The early Christians complained that the young rascals in Rome chalked unflattering pictures of them on the walls, wearing asses' ears.

A high German officer blustered in Belgium before a land wall on which some lad had depicted the Kaiser with his moustache points over the tops of his ears like a donkey, and ordered the village destroyed.

A French maxim team picked up the other day a village boy of fifteen, who looked after their

mules while the gun was in action.

In one engagement the guns wandered away from the shelter of a hill where the boy had been left with them. As soon as he saw they had strayed the little fellow went after them, taking no notice of the bullets that were flying. He caught them, scolded them, and led them safely back. "Weren't you afraid?" the men asked him when the time came to pack the maxims on the mules again. "I hadn't time to think about that," he said. "If I had let the mules go you would have sent me away. That would have been worse than getting killed by a bullet."

As ever, British valor displays itself coolly and soberly, but in a dashing way as in other wars.

A notable incident of a recent engagement was the daring of a volunteer motor cyclist, who rushed almost within touch of the German troops in order to ascertain the accuracy of our heavy gun fire.

Speeding back unscathed he reported that some of the shells were falling some 400 yards short. The range was corrected with deadly effect.

Later in the day the same motor cyclist had his machine literally blown to pieces from under him by a bursting shrapnel shell. One bullet passed through his lungs, but by a miracle he sustained no other injury.

Describing the fighting at Cambrai, Corporal Lindsay said: "From some points of our lines the men charged with the bayonet, but the Germans had no liking for steel, and seldom allow themselves to be brought to close quarters. During the fighting one of our captains fell while directing operations. Without a moment's hesitation, Colonel Stevenson rushed out to carry in the captain, gallantly exposing himself to the enemy's fire, which was at the time being particularly directed at us. As the colonel entered our lines with his unconscious burden the boys gave him a rousing cheer, and the colonel blushed like anything."

Of course, they must have their fun, grim though their work is, these men of deadly war.

There is a non-combatant who has distinguished himself, employed as a waiter in the inn of a village near Hulloose (Alsace). A young officer of the German scout corps called "Melde-reiter," dashed into the village and, having set outposts to keep watch, ordered lunch at the inn. "Immediately," he said, and laid down his sword on the table with a threatening frown.

The little waiter hustled about, and, when he had set a plate and a glass, and a napkin, laid on the table beside the sword a hay-fork. "What do you mean by that?" the officer roared. "I beg your pardon, sir," the waiter answered humbly. "I thought that was your knife, so I brought the nearest thing in forks I could find to go with it."

"There's one chap in our company has got a ripping cure for neuralgia, but he isn't going to take out a patent for it, because it's too risky and might kill the patient. He was lying in the trenches the other day, nearly mad with pain in his face when a German shell burst close by. He wasn't hit, but the explosion knocked him senseless for a time, and when he came round his neuralgia had gone. His name was Palmer, and so we all call the German shells 'Palmer's neuralgia cure.'"

Says an officer in the Army Service Corps: "I have a pet rabbit which I found in a deserted farm, so we are taking it along with us. It travels in one of our cars and sleeps with us at night. I call him the emergency ration. He is a mixture of white and yellow, and quite a sporting little chap."

This is how W. J. Jones, a sailor in the fleet, describes a recent engagement in a letter to his home at Middleborough: "I don't know whether the Borough has started to play this season, but our boys had a trial game. They sunk five ships and ran a few of the course."

"They kicked off last Friday about 6 in the morning, and they won 6-0; not bad, considering our boys were playing away. Our forwards shot beautifully and our defence was sound."

"We are all getting ready for the big match of the season, when their battle fleet comes to come out. I suppose some of our caps over that. You can tell the

Marlborough players we have the best defence in the world. I don't think they would like to meet us."

The men have their football matches, they play cards in the trenches, they box and wrestle as British chaps always will in their hunting purposes in the Peninsula times. No people remember that Wellington's officers took a pack of foxhounds with them for war.

GERMAN PRESS NOW CHANGES ITS MIND ON DURATION OF WAR.

London, Oct. 30.—"The German semi-official press has now changed its mind and admits that the war is likely to last longer than originally thought," says Reuters' Amsterdam correspondent. "The North German Gazette," the correspondent continues, in a long article regarding the maximum prices of provisions, urges the necessity to husband the wheat resources. The newspaper estimates that Germany has suf-



THE SUPREME COURT OF ALBERTA 1914-1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of cases, civil and criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for 1914-1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division—

Edmonton—Second Tuesday in September and January, and first in April.

Calgary—Second Tuesday in November, and fourth Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in May.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes—

Edmonton and Calgary—Second Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—fourth Tuesday in October and third Tuesday in April.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes—Edmonton and Calgary—First Tuesday in October, second Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in March and second Tuesday in June.

Wetaskiwin—Fifth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in February.

Red Deer—Third Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in February.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in November and second Tuesday in March.

Macleod—Fourth Tuesday in October and first Tuesday in March.

Lethbridge—Fourth Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in February.

For Trial of all Civil Causes—Wetaskiwin—Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer—Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in December and May.

Macleod—First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

Lethbridge—Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914.

J. D. HUNT,
Inspector of Legal Offices

Scient corn for bread for the army and the civil population until the next harvest, but it adds that the war may last longer and that the Germans must be able to hold out until a lasting peace is secured."

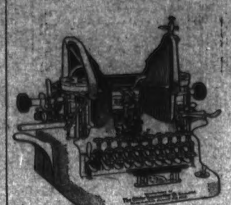


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Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this 4th day of July, 1914.
J. D. HUNT,
Inspector of Legal Offices

BRITISH ARMY NOW TOTALS MILLION AND HALF MEN.

London, Oct. 30.—The British army on roll and drilling in the United Kingdom now numbers approximately one and a half million men. Of this total, about 800,000 belong to what is termed "Kitchener's Army"—men who have responded to his two calls for 500,000 soldiers to serve three years or for the duration of the war; about 600,000 belong to the territorial, and the remainder are enrolled with the special reserves, so-called, or with the regular army, and have seen service previously.

The territorials are considered the flower of the force, as a great majority of them belong to the middle and upper classes and are men accustomed to athletic pursuits. Both physically and mentally they are considered by military men to be about the finest body of its numbers ever assembled under arms.

They are drilling with feverish enthusiasm and are anxious to go abroad for service on the firing line. A considerable proportion of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener's army, of course, is not yet fully equipped, but are working hard. They are being armed and clothed with great rapidity.

The Canadian contingent is not included in this total.

BAYONET AND BULLET USED TO GREAT EFFECT.

London, Oct. 30.—The correspondent of the Times in Northern France sends the following regarding the fighting in Belgium under Tuesday's date: "The British at Ypres, after a stand for five days against overwhelming odds, threw the enemy back 15 miles. The German forces were commanded by the Bavarian crown prince, who, it is reported, has been wounded.

"The British forces captured Langhem, five miles northeast of Ypres, on Friday afternoon, inflicting enormous losses on the enemy and established entrenched positions beyond the village.

"At night, after the roar of the cannon had ceased there was suddenly a shrill whistle and bushes soaked in petroleum broke into flames, throwing a great light over the scene. Masses of men sprang up from the beet crops within a few yards of our trenches and with bugle sound, yells and songs they came dashing to our positions.

"Though taken by surprise, our brave men were not unprepared. They took their places in the trenches and held them, pouring a terrific hail into the advancing hosts.

"Answering with rifle and machine guns, the enemy advanced, still with the bugle playing, and amid shouts. They were in dense masses and they fell by the hundreds. They got within 30 yards of the trenches when they recoiled.

"Then came three blasts of a whistle, sounding the retreat. Our men sprang out of the trenches and went in among them with the bayonet. The slaughter was terrible and there were many hand to hand encounters.

"In the great glare of the burning bushes some of the enemy threw down their arms and pleaded for mercy. No quarter, however, was given on either side. The work was too desperate. For that. Bayonet and bullet did their work and the enemy was driven back on Roulers.

"A battery and several machine guns were captured and prisoners taken."

GERMANS IN POLAND FLEE IN DISORDER.

London, Oct. 23.—The German advance in Poland has been transformed into a hasty, and in some parts a disorderly retreat, says the Petrograd correspondent of the Daily Mail.

"This retreat was primarily caused by a Russian cavalry force from Novoe, Georgievsk, which crossed the Vistula and turned the enemy's left flank. The retreat of the Germans' left wing will force the army operating around Korfentica and Ivargero to retreat also, as well as the army in the vicinity of Sandomir and in the neighborhood. Thus the ambitious plan to capture Warsaw and to possess both banks of the Vistula during the

winter campaign has been completely wrecked."

London, Oct. 23.—The Petrograd correspondent of the Post, in telegraphing a review of the situation on the Russian front, says:

"Only time is now required to reduce the Germanic force in their entirety from a fighting army to a beaten mob. The Russian cavalry is pressing hard upon their retreat, which is over abominable roads, riddled by bog lands and marshy forests. Prisoners are being taken, but no attempt has been made to estimate their numbers.

"Wounded men, in their accounts of the fighting around the village of Korfentica, state that while the artillery duel was proceeding for several days and nights, the troops were unable to move. Finally the artillery fire became equal on both sides, and orders came to make a bayonet charge. The soldiers, stiff and miserable from their long confinement in the flooded trenches, were only too delighted at the order and dashed upon the German line with irresistible vigor. The Germans, for the second time during the war on this side, met them with the bayonet and a terrible fight ensued. Neither side could gain the advantage, and the slaughter was fearful.

"Finally, a Russian hurrah came down on the wind from the flank, followed by brisk firing. The Germans mistook this for a successful outflanking movement, and they broke and fled, abandoning everything in their run for safety. The Russians pursued them for 20 miles, and the plain was strewn with the German dead."

13 BRITISH STEAMERS SENT DOWN.

London, Oct. 23.—A despatch from Tenerife, Canary Islands, to the Daily Mail, under date of Thursday, reports that the German cruiser Karlsruhe has sunk 13 British merchantmen in the Atlantic.

The news of the Karlsruhe's exploit, according to the correspondent, was brought to that port by the German steamer Croft, which arrived there with the crews of the British steamers Strathroy, Maple Branch, Highland Hope, Indrani, Rio Ignesso, Fern, Victor, Marie de Lazaria, Canica, Cornish City, Pruts, Condor and Lyrowan; all of which were sunk by the Karlsruhe. The Crofted was accompanied into port by the German steamer Patagonia, Rio Negro and Assuncion.

A later message states that over 400 men of the crews are prisoners and that the merchantmen were mostly sunk in the Atlantic. The ships were mostly engaged in the South American trade, and their total tonnage is about 60,000.

REBELS IN SOUTH AFRICA RECEIVE ANOTHER DEFEAT.

Capetown, via London, Oct. 28.—It is officially announced that the rebel, Lieut.-Col. Maritz and his forces have been completely defeated at Kakamas in the Gordonia district of Bechuanaland, by Union of South Africa troops. Lieut.-Col. Maritz was wounded in the engagement and fled to German territory, according to the statement.

Johannesburg, Oct. 26.—Another defeat for the South African rebels is officially communicated in a statement given out by the government here.

The statement relates that, in a telegram received from Col. van der Ventur in Calcutta, about 200 miles south of Cape town, and 100 miles inland from the Atlantic coast, he tells that he is engaging a portion of the rebel forces and a number of German officers who are with them.

Ninety-one rebels, including four officers, have surrendered to the Landes Scouts, Van der Ventur captured two Maxim guns and a number of rifles. The Maxims belonged to the Union Defence Corps. These were, who had refused to serve against the Union, had been made prisoners by the Germans. At the time of writing, Col. Van der Ventur was still engaging the enemy.

It is officially announced that Col. Maritz, the leader of the rebels, tried to induce Col. Brits to rebel also, writing to him as "My

dear old Brits, who fought with me in the South African war."

Col. Maritz in this letter, mentions the terms under which the German government will treat with South Africa, including independence for it, Germany to have Walvisch Bay and the islands opposite German South-west Africa. It is mentioned also that South Africa may annex Delagoa Bay.

"If the rebellion fails, the rebels, catering German territory will be treated as German subjects," it says.

ENTRENCHMENTS WERE TAKEN AT BAYONET POINT.

London, Oct. 27.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Belgium declares that the Germans' success in crossing the Yser was only short lived. On Friday the Belgian entrenchments which the Germans had captured across the river, were re-taken at the point of the bayonet, and the enemy tumbled back pell-mell over the Yser, losing many men by drowning.

"The whole allied line," says the despatch, "now remains intact, and unless the Germans develop unexpected strength, there seems little chance of their breaking it. This is owing to the fact that reinforcements of French infantry came to the support of the Belgians as well as several batteries of heavy howitzers.

"These were very welcome, for during the whole fighting on the Yser, the Belgian artillery had been completely outranged by the German guns, which had simply pounded Dixmude and neighboring villages into a pulp from a distance which prohibited any reply from the Belgian field pieces.

Since the arrival of the allies' guns there has been an artillery duel all along the line on more equal terms. Annoyed by their failure to locate the new guns, the Germans again turned their attention on the unfortunate town of Dixmude, which was again set ablaze.

"It is reported that the Germans made no less than eight separate infantry attacks on Dixmude last week with fresh troops from Germany."

BRITISH INDIAN TROOPS BREAK GERMAN ADVANCE.

London, Oct. 27.—A despatch to the Daily Telegraph, dated Northern France, relates the first instance of the British Indian troops coming into action.

"It was at La Bassee last week," says the despatch, "when by a great effort the Germans carried the British trenches, and the position looked dangerous. An avalanche of the enemy poured through, evidently supposing that the way was open to the coast. They had a rude awakening.

"The supporters of the British line were the Indian troops, who had been thirsting to prove their quality. It was a bayonet affair and the German advance was beaten and broken. The Indians ran through them, using the steel in their own workmanlike fashion, and thrusting them far back to receive the right and left fire of the British infantry who awaited their coming.

"Not only did the Indians regain the lost trenches, but they pursued the enemy down the hill until their officers thought it prudent to recall them."

ITALIANS OCCUPY ALBANIA AN PORT.

Rome, Oct. 27.—Avlona, Albania, was occupied yesterday by Italian naval forces.

The expedition was in the nature of a relief and sanitary organization, which purposes to aid the large population which has taken refuge in the city to escape the persecution of the insurgents. These people are said to be in a deplorable state. Everything was done to remove from the expedition anything savoring of political or territorial occupation. Pains were taken to show that Italy's step was merely for the purpose of seeing that the decision of the London conference creating an autonomous Albania was carried out.

Italian ships have been instructed to closely watch the Albanian coast to prevent the smuggling of arms and ammunition into Albania, and also to see that the Albanians do not violate neutrality in the European war.

GENERAL BOTHA ACTS QUICKLY IN SOUTH AFRICA

London, Oct. 30.—It is officially announced here that General Louis Botha, commander-in-chief of the Union of South Africa forces, has routed the commando of the rebel general, Christian Beyers, and captured eighty prisoners.

The following official statement has been issued regarding the rebellion in the Union of South Africa:

"General Botha reports that he left Rustenburg (a district in the Transvaal colony) on Tuesday morning and proceeded in the direction in which General Christian Beyers, with his commando, was supposed to be. He came in touch with General Beyers' men in the forenoon and drove them in headlong rout the whole of the day and captured eighty of them fully armed.

"In the fighting which took place towards the end of the pursuit, one of General Botha's men and several of Beyers' commando were wounded.

"When the report was made, the pursuit was still in progress."

DISTRICT COURT SITTINGS 1915

Sittings of the District Court and of the District Judges' Criminal Court will be held within the Judicial District of Red Deer on the dates and at the places following during the year 1915:

Initial—
Commencing:
Tuesday, February 23rd
Tuesday, May 25th
Tuesday, August 31st
Tuesday, November 2nd

Lacombe—
Wednesday, February 24th
Wednesday, May 26th
Wednesday, September 1st
Wednesday, November 3rd

Pine Lake—
Tuesday, March 2nd
Tuesday, June 1st
Tuesday, October 5th

Red Deer—
Tuesday, February 16th
Tuesday, April 20th
Tuesday, June 15th
Tuesday, October 19th
Tuesday, December 7th

Alix—
Thursday, March 4th
Thursday, June 3rd
Thursday, October 7th
Tuesday, November 30th

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this first day of October, 1914.

J. D. HUNT,
Deputy Attorney General

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Daily Nov. 7 to Dec. 31, incl.

Limit five months, stop over and extension privileges.

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The Guardian is prepared to handle all kinds of commercial printing, including envelopes, letter heads, bill heads, business cards, circulars, handbills, posters, etc.

Magnet Lodge No. 12 I. O. O. F.

Meets in Masonic Hall, Lacombe, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brothers always welcome.—B. S. Cameron, N. G., Geo. Baker, R. E.

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Farm Sales, Stock Sales, Merchandise and Bankrupt Sales called. Terms right. I solicit your business. Call Phone 120

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Best Goods
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We are offering all our Ladies' fall and winter Coats at special low price in all the new and up to date styles. Note the prices:

Regular \$18.00 on sale \$13.00
Regular 16.50 on sale 12.50
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Regular 20.00 on sale 14.75
Regular 15.00 on sale 11.50
Regular 25.00 on sale 19.75

Boys' and Girls' Toques

In navy, cardinal, white and fancy patterns at special prices. Regular up to 45c for.....25c

Ladies' Fancy Collars

Just received, a shipment of Ladies' Fancy Collars in cream white Ecru shades, at special prices from 25c up to \$1.50.

Men's Furnishings and Clothing

Special prices on Men's Ready Made Clothing for 15 days.

We handle 20th Century Made to Order Clothing, also Green Swifts Ltd. Made to Order Clothing and Overcoats, from \$15.00 up, made to your measure.

Boys' and Youths'

200 Boy's and Youths' new suits in the latest styles and patterns on sale at cost.



GROCERY DEPARTMENT

Do not forget our Grocery Department. Our prices are the lowest. See our specials in canned goods: 2 cans Tomatoes for 25c. Canned Corn per tin 10c. Canned Peas per tin 10c. Wax Beans per tin 10c. 2 cans Pumpkin 25c

CANADIAN STOCK FOOD

We have a full line of Canadian Stock Food for cattle, horses, hogs, sheep, and chickens.

A. M. Campbell Lacombe

BLUE RIBBON TEA

Try a pound of our famous Blue Ribbon Tea, per pound... 40c

You Need Glasses to Read the War News

If you are over forty years old.

Between the ages of 40 and 45 the eyes begin to fail for close work. The first trouble is found when you sit down to read the newspaper by lamplight. The print gets dim—you hold it further away—this helps for a few minutes—it gets dim again—you have to stop.

Why Strain Your Eyes?

Let Hotsen restore the sight of your youth with a pair of glasses that take all the strain off your eyes.

Delay will weaken your eyes. Come in today.

PAUL HOTSON

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.
Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

interesting talk on Bible study. The same subject will be followed up later. Next Monday evening Rev. W. L. Bradley, of Clive, will speak on "Belgium." The lectures on countries engaged in war are proving quite popular.

The confidence man who made a haul at a local bank a week or two ago, was an expert at the business. From information from Winnipeg the same gentleman mulcted Winnipeg banks and grain men to the tune of about \$30,000. He is regarded as one of the slickest operators out of the penitentiary, and had he not made a bad break in St. Paul, where he tried to change the Canadian coin into American money, he would have soon been reckoned among America's millionaires. His downfall came when he tried to have his stealings changed in the First National Bank, St. Paul. The teller became suspicious and called in the police.

DEATH OF MRS. CROOKER

Mrs. Jane Crooker, wife of Mr. H. M. Crooker, and a well-known and highly respected lady of the Spruceville district, died at the residence of her son, J. B. Crooker, on Sunday, November 1st. The deceased was born in Carlyle, Ont., and resided there until 1901, when with her husband, who survives her, she came to the

Lacombe district, where her sons had located. Last March Mr. and Mrs. Crooker celebrated their golden wedding, they having on the 14th of that month been married for half a century. Five children survive her, two boys and three girls. Her daughters are Mrs. S. Nicholson and Mrs. J. A. Bradley, of Lacombe; Mrs. A. W. Hunter, of Armstrong, B. C.; one of her sons, J. B. Crooker, is settled in Spruceville, in this district, and E. M. Crooker is resident at Keremos, B.C. The funeral took place yesterday to the Lacombe cemetery, and was largely attended by friends of the bereaved family.

Don't Bother with Two Pairs of Glasses-- Wear Bifocals

Are you one of those folks who have two pairs of glasses—one pair for street wear and the other for reading?

There was a time when that was necessary, but the bifocal style of glass has done away with the other awkward fashion. Bifocal glasses are just what your eyes would be if they were in perfect condition.

They are really the two pairs of glasses in one. We can make you a pair of those which will suit you perfectly.

Price in gold frame regularly \$20.00 special.....15.00

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All kinds of smithing done promptly. Reduced rates on Horse-Shoeing and all general work. All work guaranteed.

We cater to the Farmers' trade

Opposite Great West Feed Barn, Matthias Street

Items of Interest Locally

Dr. Collier will leave next Saturday on a hunting expedition in the north country, and his dental offices will be closed for a week.

Rasmus Martin Petersen Hestbok and Annie Dunne Olsen, of Clive, were united in matrimony by Rev. E. T. Scragg at the Methodist parsonage on November 3rd.

Edgar Jay Howe, and Mrs. Lena Miller, both of Morningside, were married on Oct. 29th in La-

combe, Rev. E. T. Scragg performing the ceremony.

Dr. Gokey, veterinary surgeon, left this week for Clive, where he has decided to locate.

The Girls' Patriotic League will give a five hundred party at the home of Mrs. A. M. MacDonald on Thursday, November 12, 3 to 6. Each chair 36 cents. Any not desiring to play cards, but wishing to help the Belgians, will be served tea between 5 and 6, for 10 cents. Everybody invited.

In the absence of Mr. H. M. Trimble, who was expected to address the League last Monday evening, Mr. Scragg gave a very